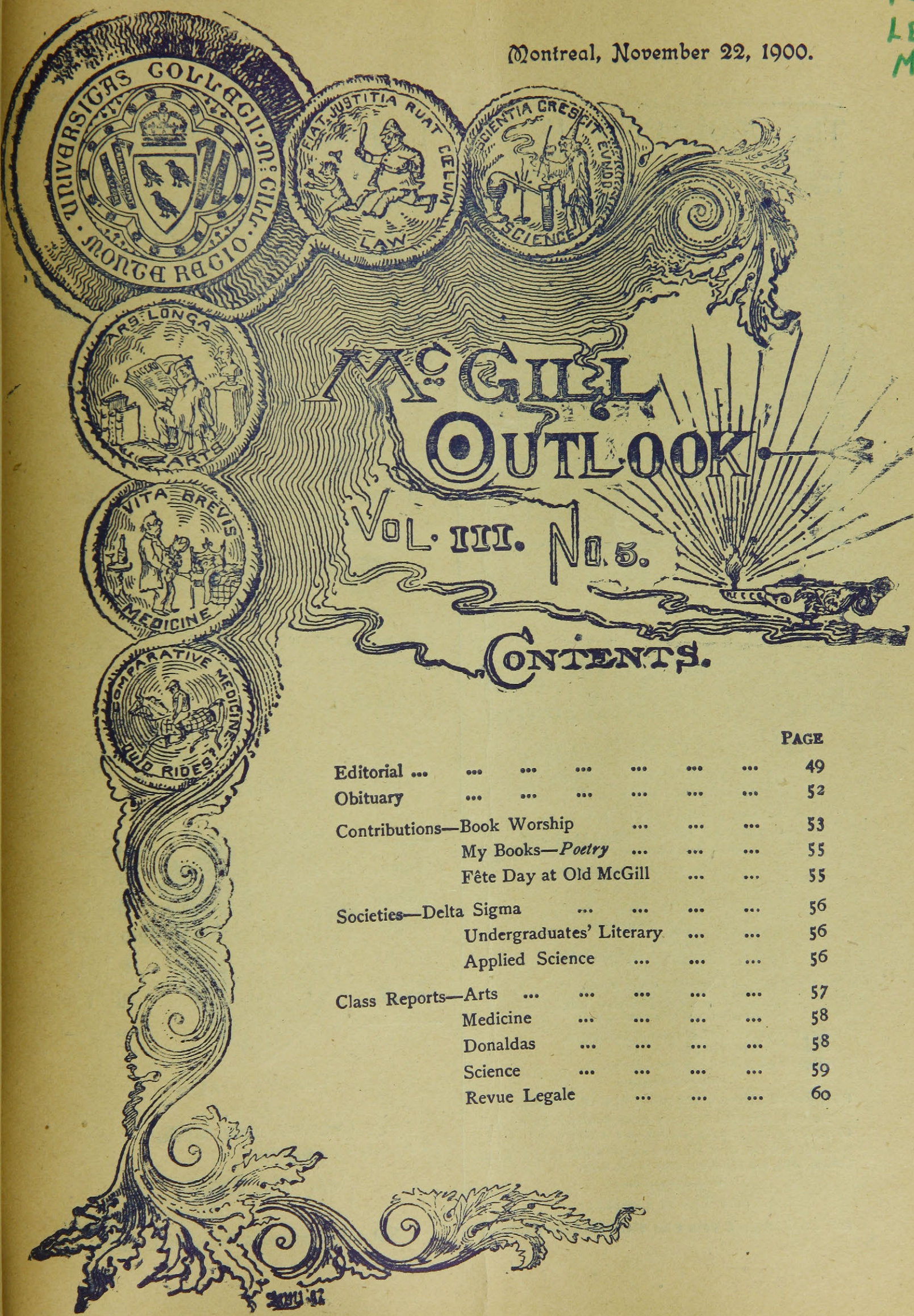


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Montreal, November 22, 1900.



# McGILL OUTLOOK

VOL. III. No. 5.

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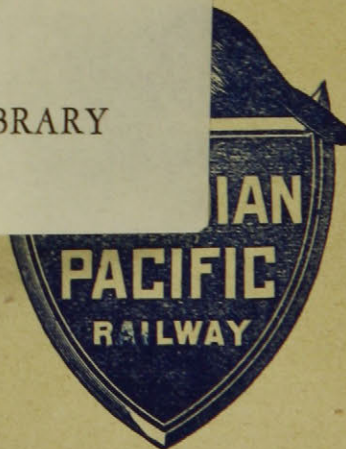
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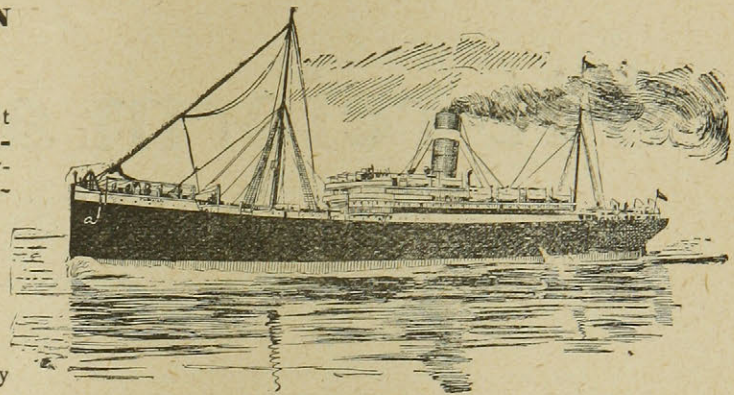
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# MCGILL OUTLOOK

VOL. III.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 22, 1900.

No. 5

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## Editorial.

### Football, 1901.

The Inter-Collegiate Football season came to a close on Saturday last when McGill lined up against 'Varsity in Toronto. The result of the game, 7-4 in favour of the Western men, came as a very distinct surprise to McGill, and, if we may be allowed to say it, to football men in general. Taking into consideration the results of the previous games, the chances of McGill on Saturday last were decidedly good. First of all, consider the Queen's-McGill game played here on the 3rd; at every point of the game McGill proved herself superior; the scrimmage was stronger, the wing line faster on the offensive and steadier on the defensive, while the back division from quarter to full out-ran, out-punted and generally out-played the back division of Queen's. The following Saturday 'Varsity proved as easy for Queen's as Queen's had for McGill. Add to these considerations the fact that McGill had defeated 'Varsity by a score of 13-4, and what conclusion could a man come to other than that McGill was going to win out?

However, the fickle goddess of Chance willed otherwise. 'Varsity defeated McGill, and the Championship goes to Queen's.

The Inter-Collegiate Union has now completed its third year, and the success of this new departure in football must be highly gratifying to all who have the best interests of clean athletics at heart. The scheme of this organization was entered upon with much mis-giving, not in so far as football itself was concerned, but financial reasons, such as the long and expensive journeys, the few home games and the small gate receipts that might be expected at the outset all contributed to making the enterprise a very hazardous one. In spite of all the difficulties to be met with, the "Big Three" of Canadian Universities decided that the venture should be made. It was felt that the benefits which would accrue from the Union, not only to the Colleges themselves by promoting closer union and better feeling, but also to football and athletics generally, by introducing a higher ideal of sport, would



sufficiently offset disadvantages which it was hoped would only be temporary. The College authorities also made a stand in favour of the new order, and promised their support, and so on the 14th of November, 1897, the C.I.R.F.U. was formed with five clubs on the membership list; of these 'Varsity, Queen's and McGill constituted the Senior Class.

The success of the Union was not immediate, but it has increased every year, and to-day its prospects are, by far, the brightest of any football organization in Canada. We believe that the day is not far distant when the College games will become as popular in Canada as they are in the United States, where the games of Harvard, Yale, Cornell and Princeton draw the largest crowds of the year. Judging from the attendances of the present season, it looks very much as if the people were beginning to see that the Colleges can give them a better article of ball than they can get anywhere else. The games have been hard and close; in fact, it would be difficult to find three teams more evenly balanced than McGill, Queen's and 'Varsity, and yet the play has been entirely free from the roughness which usually accompanies hard play.

The reports submitted at the annual meeting held in Toronto on Saturday were very favourable indeed, and the possibility of Ottawa College entering the Union at an early date adds to the general feeling of satisfaction. The introduction of a fourth College will increase the interest while doing away with the difficulties which a three-clubbed union has to encounter. The objection to Ottawa is, that they do not play a purely College team such as the rules of the C.I.R.F.U. demand. By all accounts this state of affairs will soon be remedied, and there will then be nothing to prevent Ottawa from throwing in her lot with the other Colleges.

It has been rather interesting to observe the attitude of the Canadian press towards this College Union. At first it was decidedly suspicious, looking on the plan as snobbish. Joined to this was the idea that College men were afraid of getting hurt, and so were going to play by themselves. Fortunately, the newspaper men soon grasped the fact that the first objec-

tion is of the nursery type, and, with regard to the second, that rowdiness is not a necessary attribute of good football, and, in fact, rather undesirable than otherwise. There is, however, a tendency among certain of our newspapers to depreciate the work of the Inter Collegiate Union, while seeking to magnify that of the Provincial Unions. If there were one quarter as much rough play in an Inter-Collegiate game as there too often is in the games of other Unions, the newspapers would come out with long diatribes concerning the decadence of gentlemanly spirit in athletics. In this respect the Montreal papers have been rather blameless this season, but the same cannot be said of Toronto, to judge from an article in the last issue of *'Varsity*. We do not ask for flattery, but when our team wins fairly and squarely there is no need whatever for the deprecatory remarks which one or two papers are in the habit of inserting in their reports. From such remarks we would like to except the *Herald*, which has treated us with singular fairness.

To come back to our own team, we must admit that the loss of Saturday's game is very disappointing. The prospects throughout the season have been very bright, our material was good and the management energetic, but in spite of all we shall have to go without the championship for another year. However, as we have remarked before, nearly all the men that played on Saturday are in their junior years, and next season our team will be practically the same as to-day, with the additional strength of a year's experience. Moreover, if we have lost, the score was an honourable one, and our men put up a game struggle.

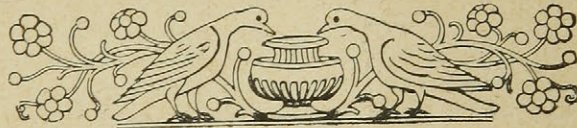
Every McGill man interested in football must feel under a debt of gratitude to the men who have done so much for football during the past season. First among these, perhaps, is Campbell Howard, President of the Football Club. As head coach for the team, his experience and energy have been invaluable, and the men have benefited by both to the fullest extent. Howard is a man who will turn out and cheer for a junior team just as lustily as for the First. Mr. Howard's work has been ably seconded by Mr. E. G. Mason, the Football Manager, whose



labour in the interests of football at McGill has been unremitting ; and, thirdly, in Mr. Kenny we have had a Captain second to none in Canada, whether generalship or individual play be considered.

The conditions under which football was played at McGill this season were slightly better than in former years, though still in need of improvement. First of all, there is the ever-recurring question of a *gym*. However, leaving it aside, there remains, perhaps, the greatest

difficulty of all—proper practice hours. In this respect the governing body of the University for the first time helped the men by making Wednesday afternoon from 4-6 free from lectures. This concession on the part of the University was much appreciated, but, while improving the situation, it does not meet all the difficulties. One practice a week is not sufficient, and, in order to attend the other two, or in some cases three, the men had to miss lectures every week.





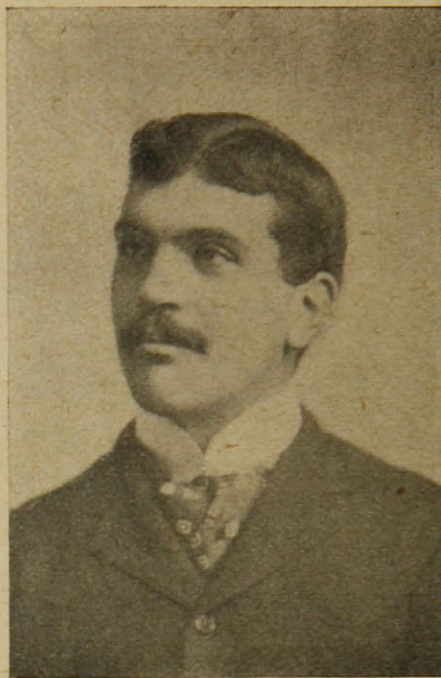
## Obituary.

At the present moment, when the Canadian troops who have fought so well in the late war are either safe at home or on their way thither, it becomes a peculiarly sad office to refer to the gallant few who have laid down their lives for Queen and Empire on the plains of South Africa. There are few communities throughout Canada where the joy of the home-coming is not also tinged by sorrow for some missing face. Such is the case in McGill. Ross, Coates and Blythe are once more with us, most of the others are on their way, but we shall look in vain for Borden and O'Reilly.

O'Reilly was the first of the hardy band of McGill men to meet with death. The news of a severe attack of enteric fever being quickly followed by that of his death in a South African hospital. O'Reilly was a student in Medicine, and a well-known figure on the football field, playing on the half back line of the first fifteen under Shirley Davidson. He also played half-back for the famous "1900" team, which won the Gunn Trophy four years in succession. He was a native of Hamilton, Ont., where he received his early education. He then entered Trinity College, Toronto, where he received his B.A. degree in 1896. In September of the same year he registered as a student in McGill with the class of 1900. He had been for many years connected with the 13th Battalion, of Hamilton, and on coming to Montreal joined the Field Battery of this city, from which Company he enlisted for the Transvaal as a gunner in E Battery.

Harold Borden was the next McGill man to lose his life. With the exception of that of Paardeburg there was no casualty list during the war which aroused so much sympathy throughout the whole of Canada as that of the engagement of July 16, when Lieutenants Borden and Birch met their death. The circumstances were in the highest degree tragic and dramatic, and, if the hearts of Canadians generally were stirred by the gallant conduct of two fellow-countrymen, how much more so were the hearts of McGillmen, who regarded him not only as a fellow countryman but as a fellow student, owing allegiance to the same Alma Mater. Borden fell, as every true officer would like to fall—at the head of his Company, cheering his men on through a scathing fire to the relief of the Royal Irish Fusileers, who were then in a very critical position. He was shot in two places, and lived only a few minutes. Birch, a fellow lieutenant of Borden's, fell about the same time, and so in one day Canada lost two gallant officers and McGill one of her most promising sons.

Harold L. Borden was the only son of the Hon. Dr. Borden, the Canadian Minister of Militia. He was born in Canning, N.S., on the 23rd of May,



Harold L. Borden.

1876. He received his early education in the schools of his native province, and entered Mount Allison University in 1892. He graduated from that Institution in 1897, and entered McGill, identifying himself with the Class of Medicine 1901. Though holding the rank of Major in the King's Canadian Hussars, Borden enlisted as a private when the second contingent was formed. He was accepted, and received a first lieutenantship. From the time of his landing in South Africa, to his untimely death, Borden's work was of the most brilliant and daring character. On two occasions he was specially mentioned in despatches by Lord Roberts for conspicuous bravery under fire, while on the third and last the Commander-in-Chief's words were such as could not but bring pride to the heart of every Canadian in spite of the sorrow of it all. "I regret," read the despatch, "to report the loss of a most promising officer in Lieut. Borden, who was killed in action on the 16th instant. Lieutenant Borden has been twice brought before my notice for gallant and intrepid conduct."

In McGill, Borden was a well known figure; even those who were not personally acquainted with him soon learned to know who he was; tall (he was 6 ft. 2), broad-shouldered, and all around a splendid specimen of Canadian manhood he was not a man to pass long unnoticed. His memory will long be cherished by the Class of 1901, by the men of McGill, and by the people of Canada.



## Contributions.

### BOOK-WORSHIP.

A book belongs in a peculiar manner to the age and nation that produce it. It is an emanation of the thought of the time, and, if it survive to an after time, it remains as a landmark of the progress of the imagination or the intellect. Some books do even more than this, they press forward to the future age and make appeals to its maturer genius, but in so doing they still belong to their own—they still wear the garb which stamps them as appertaining to a particular epoch. Of that epoch, it is true, they are intellectually the flower and chief; they are the expression of its finer spirit, and serve as a link between the two generations of the past and the future—but of that future—so much changed in habits and feelings and knowledge—they can never, even when acting as guides and teachers, form an essential part; there is a bond of sympathy wanting.

A glance at our great books will illustrate this—books which are constantly reprinted, without which no library can be tolerated—which are still, generation after generation, the objects of the national worship, and are popularly supposed to afford a universal and unfailing standard of excellence in the various departments of literature. These books, though pored over as a task and a study by the few, are rarely opened and never read by the many; they are known the least by those who reverence them most. They are, in short, idols, and their worship is not a faith but a superstition. This kind of belief is not shaken even by experience. When a devourer of the novels of Sir Walter Scott, for instance, takes up "Tom Jones," he, after a vain attempt to read, may lay it down with a feeling of surprise and dissatisfaction, but "Tom Jones" remains still to his convictions, "an epic in prose," the fiction *par excellence* of the language. As for "Clarissa Harlowe" and "Sir Charles Grandison," we have not heard of any reader in our generation who has had the hardihood even to open these volumes, but Richardson as well as Fielding retains his original niche in the records of romance. One of four literary idols is "Shakespeare"—perhaps the greatest of them all, but, although the most universal of poets, his works in the mass belong to the age of Elizabeth rather than to ours. It has been said that, if Shakespeare were now living, he would manifest the same dramatic power but under different forms, and his taste, his knowledge and his beliefs would all be different. This, however, is not the opinion of the book-worshippers; it is not the poetry alone of Shakespeare, but the work bodily which is pre-eminent with them; not that which is universal in his genius, but that likewise which is restricted by the fetters of time and country. It would be easy to run over, in this way, the list of our great authors, and to show that book-worship, as contra-distinguished from a wise and discriminating respect, is nothing more than a vulgar superstition.

When we talk of the authors of one generation pressing forward to claim the sympathy of the

maturer genius of the next, we mean precisely what we say. We are well aware that some of the great writers we have mentioned have no equals in the present world; yet the present world is more mature in point of taste than their own. That is the reason why they are great authors now. Some books last for a season, some for a generation, some for one age or two, or more, always dropping off when the time they reach outstrips them. One of these lost treasures is sometimes reprinted, but, if this is done in the hope of a renewed popularity, the speculation is sure to fail. Curious and studious men, it is true, are gratified by the reproduction, but the general reader would prefer a book of his own generation, using the former as materials, and separating its immortal part from its perishing body.

And the general reader, be it remembered, is virtually the age. It is for him the studious think, the tuneful sing; beyond him there is no appeal but to the future. He is superstitious, as we have seen, but his gods are few and traditional. But how vivacious is this general reader in regard to the effusion of his own day!

What will become of the myriads of books which have passed through our own unworthy hands? How many of them will survive to the next generation? How many will continue to float still further down the stream of time? How many will attain the honour of the apotheosis? And will they co-exist in this exalted state with the old objects of worship? This last is the most important question, for each generation will, in all probability, furnish its quota to the great books of the language, and, if so, a reform in the superstition we have been speaking of is no longer a matter of mere expedience but of necessity.

We are aware that all this will be pronounced rank heresy by those who make a great outcry when a favorite author is lightly spoken of. Such critics usually take credit to themselves for a peculiarly large and liberal spirit; but there seems to us, on the contrary, to be something mean and restricted in views that regard the man as an individual, not as a portion of the genius which belongs to the world. Yet, even in an individual, the man is safe in his entirety, for there is no project of cancelling the printed works extant in our libraries, public and private. The true question simply is: Are great authors to be allowed to become practically obsolete—and many of them have become so already—while we stand upon the delicacies and ceremonies of book-worship?

One other book I desire to say a word about *en passant*, I mean the ephemeral book of the hour—this is a book-making age, and every man rushes to the press with his small morsel of imbecility, his little piece of favourite nonsense, and is not easy until he sees his impertinence stitched in blue covers. Some one possesses the vivacity of a harlequin—he is fuddled with animal spirits, giddy with constitutional joy; in such a state he must write a book or burst; a discharge of ink is absolutely necessary



to avoid fatal and plethoric congestion. A musty and limited pedant yellows himself among rolls and records, plunders a few libraries, and lo! we have an entirely new work by the learned Dr. Dance, and that after an incubation of only a month. He is perhaps a braggadocio of minuteness, a swaggering chronologer, a weather prophet, a man bristling with small facts, prurient with dates—wantoning in obsolete evidence. No matter, there are plenty of newspapers who are constantly lavishing their praises upon small men and bad books. A mendacious press will puff the book through a brief season, and then—it will go to feed the devouring man of the past. But these are not authors; these are, as Douglas Jerrold christened them, “paper stainers.” It must have been such a personage, who, meeting Jerrold, accosted him with, “I am told you said my last book was the worst book I had written,” and met with the curt rejoinder, “No! I said it was the worst book ever written.”

Few productions that in their nature belong to passing events and interests are worthy to live beyond them, yet ever since the press began its work in Europe some few have escaped that general doom, because of the salt which never loses its savour. The “Drapier Letters” have long survived William Wood and his patent for copper coinage, against which Dean Swift wrote them. Much older works might be instanced, but, strange to say, these outliners of their times are all “*against something*,” and amongst their numerous congeners yet written or read by our own generation; those that appeared against Louis Napoleon will perhaps be found the most enduring, because the cleverest books of the hour.

Before I close I desire to say a few words about libraries: Let it be clearly understood that a public library can never become anything much better than a literary scrap cupboard, if it is to depend for its books upon chance donations. If no mind presides over its formation, if no money is placed regularly at the disposal of a committee for the direct purpose of buying books upon a well-considered system, the thing formed is not a library but a bookstall, in which all the chance collected volumes are to be read, instead of bought, by dropers-in.

I desire to illustrate this by a reference to the Free Library at Manchester, which may be regarded as a library with sense and light in it; not a dead lump of volumes, but its efficiency is mainly the result of a judicious use of money in the purchase of books that were of the most sterling character, those that secured a fair supply of right material in each kind of study, or that were in other ways peculiarly suited to the exigencies of the city. We may be sure that in Manchester there is a taste for works on the steam engine, and upon chemistry, etc., which must be met by books of a class that might be little sought in other towns. A public library, as everybody knows, consists of a reference department, containing books that are not to go out of doors, and a lending library. In the Manchester Library, to which I am referring, in one year, the record of which I have before me while writing this, 60,000 volumes for reference were consulted, and 80,000 volumes were borrowed.

The reference library is used by all classes, the lending library also, but chiefly by working men and women. Of 2,000 active borrowers of books, we are told that about 1,000 are warehousemen, packers and others employed in warehouses, artisans, mechanics and machinists, or mill-hands, being men; 90 are mill hands—females; 230 are shop assistants, male or female, dressmakers, etc.; 100 are clerks, 60 are shopkeepers, 350 are boys at home or at school, including pupil teachers; there are 20 female teachers, and the rest are persons of superior station, or whose position was not ascertained.

There is a solidity of taste about this mass of readers to which the report bears curious testimony. Let us note a fact or two concerning it. What is the kind of reading favoured by those people? Dives, lounging on his sofa, may hesitate to believe it; but these earnest people, who mean work with their heads as well as their hands, use books that are taken from the library in the following proportion:—

In literature, including poetry and fiction, essays, etc., each book is read on an average 15 times a year.

Works on theology, philosophy, etc., are next in request; in that class each work was read, on an average, 9 times.

In history and biography every work had an average of 8 readers. The scientific works had 7 readers each, and each work on law, politics and commerce may in the same way be said to have been borrowed twice.

There is a fine earnestness about this. Even in Manchester, imagination refuses to be crushed. The most popular novel was Scott's “Kenilworth,” which had 34 readers in six months. The pleasure book most read was “The Arabian Nights.” These weary mill-hands spent their evenings with “Haroun Al Raschid.”

The next best read books appear to have been “Ivanhoe” and “Robinson Crusoe.” The historical works most favoured were those most dealing in adventure and excitement. Histories of Napoleon and the Lives of Wellington and Nelson were respectively, about half as much in request as “Gulliver's Travels.”

Narratives of the Battle of Waterloo were next in popularity. There is one man who read Alison's History straight through, and a volume entitled “Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea” was issued 215 times in six months. Almost equal in popularity was Gordon Cumming's “Adventures in South Africa.” Less in request, but much demanded, next in order in fact were Macaulay's “History of England,” and Layard's “Nineveh.”

Let me here place on record the very noticeable fact that out of more than 77,000 volumes issued during the year only 3 were lost. A striking proof of the trustworthiness of the English working man.

The foregoing ideas I have endeavoured to make as interesting as possible, but, as it may have proved somewhat tedious, I wish before I close to tell an anecdote or two showing the funny side of work in a library.

A man asked for a book one afternoon in a public library. “Some light and interesting fiction,” he did not care as to the author,” explaining to the librarian that his wife was very ill, and not ex-



pected to live through the night, and he wanted something light "to keep him awake."

Another female reader wanted something about "Calvary or Cavalry." She did not know which. She took, however, a work on "Cavalry," which, being unintelligible to her, she returned it, saying that "after all, it was the other word she wanted."

And even here in Montreal, life in a library is not without an occasional spark of humour, one had need serve in a library to complete one's education and learn some weak points in human nature. A word or two illustrative of the omnivorous reader, who wants *something to read*; recently such a reader asked for Darwin's "Origin of Species" or "Descent of Man," and, being unable to obtain them, contented himself with "Gulliver's Travels." Another of the same genus asked for Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," and, after examination, finding it, I presume, too heavy a job, thought he would take "Walton's Angler."

I should like (following the example of Sam Weller), to conclude these rambling remarks "with a verse;" there are some neatly turned lines by Austin Dobson addressed to

"MY BOOKS."

"They dwell in the odour of camphor,  
They stand in a Sheraton shrine,  
They are warranted 'early editions,'  
These worshipful gifts of mine;"—

In their cream-coloured "Oxford vellum,"  
In their redolent "crushed Levant,"  
With their delicate "water linings,"  
They are jewels of price, I grant;—

"Blind-tooled" and "morocco jointed,"  
They have Zaehndorf's daintiest dress,  
They are graceful, attenuate, polished,  
But they gather the dust, no less.

For the row that I prize is yonder,  
Away on the unglazed shelves,  
The bulged and the bruised *octavos*,  
The dear and the dumpy *twelves*.

*Montaigne*, with his sheepskin blistered,  
And *Howell*, the wore for wear,  
And the worm drilled *esuit's Horace*,  
And the little old cropped *Molière*,

And the *Burton* I bought for four-pence,  
And the *Rabelais*'s fox'd and flea'd,  
For the others I never have opened,  
But those are the books I read.

H. M.

FETE DAY AT OLD MCGILL.

(Copied from the morning papers of October —th, 1910.)

The Annual Sports' Day of the McG. U. A. A. was brought to a delightful close last evening by a most enjoyable Fête. Following the example set by so many American Colleges, the students decided to make use of the spacious lawns of the University for a social function, differing from any previously held. Accordingly, as the hues of a glorious October sunset faded from the sky, a squad of men, under the command of the ubiquitous Tom, lit the candles of myriads of Chinese lanterns which had been arranged during the day, and promptly at eight o'clock the switch of the electrical illuminations was turned on and the beautiful grounds were set ablaze with light and color.

The first part of the evening was devoted to the sing-song. In the centre of a large enclosed space on the campus was a temporary band-stand, on which were massed the bands of the city regiments. At half-past eight the students of the three Junior Years of all Faculties marched into the square to the strains of an inspiring march. Each class, as in previous years, was attired in fancy costume, and, amid the radiance of the illuminations, the red and white of Old McGill shone forth with marked brilliance. The masqueraders—fully seven hundred in number—clustered around the band-stand and sang in splendid unison a programme of the ever-popular College songs. Between the numbers, Messrs. Hand & Co. set off salvos of fire-works, and at the close of the programme ignited the large screen displaying the features of Her Majesty the Queen; hundreds of heads were bared, and the chorus led in the well-known strains of the national anthem.

During the day the Redpath Library had been cleared of its tables, and His Excellency the Governor-General, the Chancellor and Principal Peterson now held a reception in the usually silent Hall. Here, too, the prizes were presented to the winners of the day's events, and the Class Trophy delivered to the President of 1912.

This closed the formal part of the fête. Refreshments were now served on the second floor of the Science Building, and dancing began on the third floor. Needless to say, this continued till the wee sma' hours, and, when finally the cabs began to stream from the University gates, they bore homeward as enthusiastic—albeit tired—a lot of revellers as had ever enjoyed a function at Old McGill.

E. J. C.





## Societies.

### REPORT OF THE DELTA SIGMA SOCIETY.

The Annual Lecture of this Society was delivered by Professor Capper in the Assembly Hall of the Royal Victoria College on Friday, Nov. 11, at 4 p.m., the subject being "Early Egyptian Sculpture."

A large number of the friends of the Society were present, and all listened with great enjoyment to the lecture, as the subject was presented in a very able and interesting manner, and was fully illustrated with lime-light views.

At the close of the lecture the audience was delighted to welcome Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, who honoured us with a farewell visit before his departure to England. In his usual genial manner he addressed the Society, and bade farewell to the friends who were present. Miss Oakeley replied, expressing our appreciation of Lord Strathcona's visit and of all his generous gifts to us.

A social cup of tea was then offered to the guests in the dining hall, which had been very prettily decorated for the occasion.

The members of the Delta Sigma Society wish Lord Strathcona a very pleasant and prosperous voyage, and hope that he will soon renew his visit to Canada.

### UNDERGRADUATES' LITERARY.

There was a new proof of the growth of University spirit last Friday, when Science and Arts met in a friendly debate. Arts chose the subject: "Resolved, that there should be international action against Anarchists," and Science chose the side, affirmative. Before the opening of the debate, however, Chas. Cotton, B.A., Law '02, in a short and neat oration spoke about the race-cry of the late election campaign, and defended the loyalty of the French-Canadians.

The affirmative was supported by E. J. Carlyle, Science '04; W. G. McBride, '02; and A. R. Archer, '01; the negative, by A. W. Lochead, Arts '01; C. A. Adams, '02, and W. C. Munn, '02.

The affirmative showed how Anarchism was aimed at the governments of all nations, however democratic, and by what means it strove to attain its object. Therefore, the best way to suppress Anarchists would be to outlaw them in every country, so that nowhere could they find refuge; let these men realize that, since they have lifted their arms against the whole world, the whole world has lifted its arm against them. At the present day an Anarchist has only to flee to a foreign country to find a haven of safety. Extradition treaties are full of flaws and do not meet our requirements. With an effective international police force, Anarchism would quickly disappear and regicides would not be so numerous, but for this all nations must co-operate. Administer to Anarchists their own medicine, and that will cure them.

The negative replied that there are Anarchists and Anarchists, and that it would be contrary to all British ideas of justice to legislate against public opinion. Indeed, the measure proposed by the affirmative would tend to defeat the very object for which it was institut-

ed. The cases of Russia, Italy, France, England and the United States were taken up and compared, and it was found that the more repression used the more striving Anarchists become. The negative held that Anarchism was but a symptom, not a disease. The disease was bad government; remove the disease and the symptom disappears. The impracticability of co-operation was well dealt with. If only one nation refused to co-operate, the plans of all the others became upset. To-day every nation except Russia could deal very effectively with its own Anarchists, and many states would lose more than they would gain by international co-operation.

Prof. McBride, who had consented to act as judge and critic, gave his decision in favor of the negative, because he thought the affirmative had not been definite enough in explaining how much international co-operation was needed.

### APPLIED SCIENCE SOCIETY.

The first public meeting of the Applied Science Society for the session '00-'01 was held in the Physics' Lecture Theatre on Monday, the 12th instant, at 8 p.m. The many who braved the storm were rewarded by hearing one of the best lectures that has been delivered before the Society.

As there was no business to be transacted, the President called upon Prof. Bovey to introduce the speaker of the evening, Mr. Wm. McNab of the G. T. Ry. Prof. Bovey performed this task in the graceful manner that always characterizes his efforts in this line.

The subject of Mr. McNab's lecture was "The Construction of the Victoria Jubilee Bridge," and, as Mr. McNab had thorough knowledge of the old tubular bridge and of the work of reconstruction, his remarks were of especial value and interest. The history of the old bridge, which was, at its completion, one of the wonders of the world, was briefly sketched. Photographs were thrown on the screen showing the original bridge, and the methods by which it was kept in repair. At the time of building, the old tubular bridge was considered quite large enough to accommodate all possible traffic, but the growth of traffic was such that a bridge of double capacity was necessary to handle the traffic.

Mr. McNab gave a clear description of the method of using the erecting truss, which was the unique feature of the building of the bridge. This was probably the first time such methods had ever been used in bridge construction. The thoroughness that is seen in the work of Robert Stephenson, the famous designer of the old bridge, was pointed out in the fact that the original piers now carry a load of over twice that which they were first intended to bear. After answering several questions from the audience, Mr. McNab was tendered a hearty vote of thanks.

Before dismissing the meeting, President Benson made a few announcements of speakers for future meetings. The names mentioned were sufficient guarantee that the Society will be favoured with several exceptionally profitable lectures during this term.



## Class Reports.

## ARTS.

1901.

Come and hear Bill G.'s Sunday afternoon talks on "How to Melt Icebergs," or, "The Way of a Man with a Maid."

In one of those intermittent spasms, our poet, Daisy, perpetrated the following:—

## A COLLEGE ROMANCE, OR, BORN TO BE BLIGHTED.

A certain youth to college went,  
He was a sight to see,  
And he was armed with the intent  
To plug without a key;  
He loved his work, his tie was white,  
He thought he was a shining light—  
Not much like you or me.

He stalked along McTavish street,  
The winter light was dim,  
This made a maid he chanced to meet  
Run plump straight into him;  
Her hair was red, his hair was white,  
He thought that she was out of sight,  
She thought the same of him.

He thought that he would go and call,  
He liked her all the more,  
Said he was fond of people tall  
And by red hair set store.  
She told him, "Why, my hair's not red,"  
"I say it is," he rashly said;  
She spurned him from the door.

He sadly went into the night,  
And he was feeling low,  
For the afore-be-mentioned blight  
Had caught him, don't you know.  
To the canal he turns his tracks,  
Cuts thro' the surface with an axe,  
And hops in—Oh, my oh!

He splashed and kicked the waters dark,  
Then wildly grasped the rim,  
His dull despair, you may remark,  
Had vanished out of him.  
He found the water very cold,  
He couldn't get a decent hold,  
What's more, he couldn't swim.

He went down 2ce beneath the wave,  
2ce he rose high in air,  
He thought he'd fill an early grave,  
And then he thought he'd care;  
When, as he rose, a colder snap  
Congealed the water with a rap,  
And froze him half in air.

Then,—

His heart commenced to beat once more,  
It pounded with a will,  
His red-haired love was on the shore  
But she was standing still;  
And then he felt extremely nice,  
For she came out across the ice  
And kissed him fit to kill.

Though he felt rather stiff and cold,  
He liked it well, all right;  
Just then the ice relaxed its hold,  
Relaxed its pressure tight.  
You see her head's refulgent glow  
Had uncongealed the ice, and so  
He vanished out of sight.

Her glance fell on the waters black,  
They froze fast up, and then  
As he rose up they knocked him back—  
Calm thee, my wabbling pen.  
He lay 10 hours beneath the tide  
And when they found him he had died,  
He never smiled again.

She weeps 13 great salty tears,  
She cries 18 sharp cries,  
Her roseate head she slowly rears,  
She gurgles 3ce and dies.  
The coroner upon her sat,  
She didn't even wake up at that.  
(To the gentle reader) Say quit those mournful sighs.

Daisy said he felt better after he worked this off.

1903.

The sad accident which has befallen Mr. McKellar the doctors hope will not prove fatal. A safe fell six stories and struck him on the head. Other than a severe shock he has received no injuries.

## THE SEVEN WONDERS OF ARTS.

1. Couture.
2. How McD got into the 2nd Year.
3. Dunlop's complexion.
4. MacMorran's whiskers.
5. Sutherland's curls.
6. Davidson's puttees.
7. McKellar.

## "SOME ANIMALS I HAVE KNOWN."

At great personal trouble and expense, the Reporter for Arts '03 has secured the advance sheets of this forthcoming book by a celebrated traveller. He has decided to publish a series of extracts, which he hopes may be of use to the students of Zoology. The following is the first instalment:

*The Dunlopus.* The Dunlopus is a harmless animal of the Easimarc species.

It is invariably found about street corners, especially those of busy streets. It is neither a pretty nor a useful animal, but a very cunning one.

It has a very disagreeable roar, something between a horse-laugh and a cough. The most remarkable characteristic of the Dunlopus is its fine, hairy coat, which it renews every autumn, and which is valued at from a quarter of a dollar to thirty cents. When domesticated it quickly degenerates, and can only be kept alive by being fed on ice cream sodas and pink lemonade.

*The Hoalmat.* An odd little animal, a native of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, but which in winter migrates to the Western part of Quebec.

The Hoalmat is naturally very gentle and retiring, but shows great courage when brought to bay. Its chief means of defence, strange to say, are its eyes, by which it invariably sees its enemy in time to escape.

It lives principally upon roots, being specially fond of Greek roots. But it will swallow anything, and has a great liking for peaches.



1904.

The poor Sophies, they have indeed had a hard time of it. However, they are such harmless, inoffensive creatures that one cannot be angry with them, and since on every occasion we have shown our infinite superiority, we are content, so long as they keep in their back seat, to treat them in the most amicable way possible. We doubt not but that the Science Freshies agree with us, their position is much the same, but they certainly possess the most astonishing and appalling amount of self conceit.

Mr. R-se (speaking to himself, yet conscious that his thoughts are known)—“My responsibilities are very great in this world. Sometimes I feel that they are too great. Can any one blame me if I compare them with those of the sun, the atmosphere, and those other mighty agents of nature that preserve the existence of the earth and of its humble inhabitants? The awful fear that I might die haunts me day and night. Awake and asleep the possible result of this catastrophe is present to my terrified mind. I see the mighty void, the awful misery. I hear the wailing of the forsaken children of the earth. I behold the ruin of my Alma Filia. Oh, that these miserable creatures about me may see the danger and avoid it, and, oh, for their sake, may my days be long in the land, Amen.”

## NEEDLE POINTS.

(Sharper and brighter than pin points.)

Who is the “unpretentious historian?”

Good morning, have you used Rose's *Ποτνια*.

## MEDICINE.

1901.

The idea of an early examination in Pathology this year is worthy of much attention from our Year, and, if we are to have it, we should decide early, and so arrange our work to suit such a change.

Some of our Year are suggesting that we have a special class-pin or ring.

Dr. Evans' new book is evidently well aimed to lessen work on Obstetrics for the spring exam. Such books are essential when time becomes of much moment to us.

Delancey J—evidently believes in celebrating all kinds of occasions. He appeared in evening dress at the birthday party at “Maternity” last week.

Lorne Robertson and Stuart MacKenzie went to Toronto to encourage our Football team.

Dan McKay reports a very pleasant evening passed at the Bishop's Medical Faculty Dinner.

The attendance at our 8 o'clock lecture is decidedly poor, and all will be much pleased if Xmas will bring us a new Lecture Room as a gift from Santa Class.

The matter of amending the Constitution of the four Years' and making provision for a representation

from the 4th Years' to serve upon Theatre Night Committee, is one that is worthy of attention. Science has such a representation, and we have had an experience that should have taught us a lesson. We will not derive the benefit of such a change, but it is much needed, and we should take the initiative in the matter.

It seems that Junior men do not seem free to speak at the Four Years' meeting. They should remember they have an equal right, and then Juniors are not now “out of order.”

Dr. Roddick certainly should have all the students' best hopes for the success of his measure which means so much to Medical students. Perhaps a fully signed petition from Medical Faculties may aid a little.

1903.

Every member of 1903 votes Crang's speech on Election day a “Winner.”

Will Jimmy ever be nearer the sound of angelic voices without entering to join in the chorus?

We all regret the slight indisposition which necessitates the absence of Prof. Shepherd for a short period.

Political enthusiasts travelled to their respective constituencies to record their votes. Gow is about the only man who rejoices in a “double-header” victory.

Dutchy wears a smile, expansive and meaning, since Saturday.

Representatives to the Dinner Committee.

The Dinner is safe boys.

1904.

At a meeting of the First Year, held after the Biology lecture on Saturday Nov. 11th, Messrs. L. T. Ainley and J. P. MacDonald were elected as representatives for the Faculty Dinner Committee.

The members of the Theatre Night Committee, Messrs. Rogers and Sims, would consider it a great favor if the gentlemen who got costumes for that occasion would pay their bills. There is a deficit of about sixteen dollars. Thus far we have a good reputation. Our men have shown the right College spirit by paying their Class fees, and quite a number have already subscribed for the OUTLOOK. Dont, let this reflect upon us—pay up.

At this late date we have an addition to our numbers, Mr. J. Appleton Nutter, B.A., having joined the rank and file of Meds. '04.

## DONALDAS.

1902.

We understand that Mr. Rice, who is well-known as a photographer of *chilären*, has received the contract of the photographs for the “Annual.” We hope that the insinuation was not intentional.

The members of the Geology Class wish it to be understood that they have nothing to do with “post-mortems.” (For explanation see last week's OUTLOOK.)



1904.

Affairs have been very quiet this week, with the exception of Lord Strathcona's expected visit to the Gymnasium on Thursday afternoon. This visit was not paid until Friday afternoon, at the close of the annual lecture of the Delta Sigma Society.

Miss F—w—k is developing an abnormal love of home work. She has several times petitioned the professors to increase the dose.

Once again, on Saturday evening, Nov. 10, the beautiful halls of the Royal Victoria College were brilliantly lighted and filled with guests, for this was the date of the "fancy dress." The residents are "At Home" and receiving in charming costumes their friends from many lands. Were it not for fair Canada, who is so conspicuous, draped in our own Union Jack, and McGill in flowing red and white, we might find it hard to remember that we are in Montreal, for surely such a cosmopolitan gathering is not often seen within her gates.

All nationalities, all ages are here; from the Spanish senorita and Queen Elizabeth, to a charming Red Cross nurse and dear grandma in spectacles. China and Germany are at peace; 'Varsity and McGill have forgotten their strife, and the Indian maiden promenades with a stately dame of 1850. All is life and colour, and the dancing hall sees many strange and foreign sights. Here goes a court jester with a modest Geisha maiden; a Roman youth is dancing with Marguerite; Tweedledum Tweedledee go their childish ways together, and gorgeous ladies from courts of long ago are not more charming than very modern house-maids as they mingle in the motley crowd.

Did we need black-coated figures to lead us down to refreshments? No! and could not Cinderella's godmother, with her magic wand, have created them for us if we had?

Space! oh for space to tell of the pleasures of that evening! But with these few hints we must leave the rest to be imagined.

What's the matter with the Residents?  
They're all right.

## SCIENCE.

1901.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Four Years was held on Thursday afternoon. The first business was the question of holding a University Dinner or a *Conversazione*. The President stated that the Faculty was adverse to having a University Dinner, and so it was decided that it would be unwise to attempt to hold a Dinner without its support. The motion for having a *Conversazione* some time after the Christmas holidays was carried almost unanimously. The following men were chosen to form the Committee:

- 4th Year—McKenzie and Wilson.
- 3rd " —McBride and Scott.
- 2nd " —Ross.
- 1st " —McMurtry.

A Sub-Committee is to be formed, composed of four men from each of the Four Years.

The Vice-Presidents of the Four Years were elected to represent Science in the Alma Mater Society.

It was the unanimous decision of the meeting that a vote of thanks be tendered the Faculty of Science for the very enjoyable evening given us on Theatre Night.

Mr. Ogilvie, our representative, stated that the report of the Theatre Night Committee was not yet completed, but thought that there will be a small surplus for each Faculty.

1902.

It is not often that M - rph - slopes shopwork, and, when he does, he generally has a good excuse. The excuse he had the other day was very good indeed, so far as he was concerned, but, still, although we like to see him enjoying himself, we would advise him not to do it too often, as he will lose a lot of time, besides other things.

Prof. R - th - rf - rd surprised the Class very much one day when he said that a certain innocent-looking instrument was a dead-beat, and it was not till he defined his meaning of the term that the mystery was explained. Professors should be careful not to use ambiguous expressions when lecturing.

1903.

At Chemical Lab. the other day  
The Es and Ms were holding sway,  
They raised such a din, that when S - y came in,  
The floor was about to give way.

As soon as his figure they saw,  
His presence quite filled them with awe,  
They shivered and shook when he gave them a look  
And meekly complied with the law.

*Class Poet.*

We understand that there is a movement on foot to do away with Inter-Faculty strife, and as one method of fostering the much-talked of University Spirit to have contests, such as that for the Sports' Day Trophy, between Years instead of between Faculties. This would do much to bring the Under-graduates together in their Freshmen Year, and would be a forward move generally.

We would heartily support the proposition, but must we associate, as we would have to this Year, with Sophomores who cannot teach the Infants in their own Nursery their proper place. The Freshmen in Arts have so far overstepped the authority of their natural guardians that they dare to criticize the play of the Seniors in a football game. Surely this is against all tradition. The scribe who wrote that report should be made Sporting Editor of the *Herald Siene*?

Now that we have decided to hold a *Conversazione*, it is to be hoped that every fellow will do what he can to make the affair a success.

When we journeyed to the Arts building on Friday evening to attend the Hockey meeting, this sign, written, so we were told, by an Honour English Senior, met our eyes: "Hocky meeting postponed till Tuesday evening."

And still our Freshmen are ploughed in Dictation!



It is with feelings of deepest regret that we notice such gross ignorance as is displayed in the report for Arts 1903. The people in that Faculty seem to imagine that we do nothing but run sewing-machines. Ye gods and little fishes! think of the midnight oil burned over projections! Eheu! Eheu! all wasted! If we had a sewing machine on the place we would patch up some garments to cover the sorrowful expressions on the faces of those goddesses whose sacred memory is daily desecrated by being brought into the Class-rooms of these vulgar plebians; and to think that the man who wrote that article enjoys the privilege of attending some of our lectures. We would suggest that one of the first acts of the Alma Mater Society be to escort these devotees of the higher Arts through some of the Science buildings and explain to them the intricate workings of a monkey wrench. An Arts Senior recently asked us if we had machinery that would actually cut iron. Would it not be well to enclose these Willies in glass cases and label them: "Marked Copies," "Not to be Soiled"?

#### REVUE LEGALE.

Now that the elections are over, we hope the Faculty Rooms will be quieter between lectures. Thank Heaven, elections only come once in four years!

"Vote for the Dean and three more years of the full note book" is the war cry of the Nursery.

Prof.—In certain cases the penalty is increased for a second conviction. You must prove the commission of the offence charged and then prove that it is the second commission of the same offence.

Eager Listener.—But, sir, could he not plead: "*autrefois convict*?"

WANTED.—A presentable young man (unmarried, parts his hairs in the middle), desires a position as student with a practicing attorney. An office that takes the "Gazette" and has a "typewritress" preferred. Apply to A. B. C., *Star* office.

Nucleus M-t-l is a happy man. His genial smile has broadened, while both hands are in constant use gathering in the shekels of the wicked Tories.

"Wait until December," says little Willie, "we won't do a ting, see!"

Mr. T-y will you define a nuisance.

"A nuisance is an extra-judicial act or firm intention to discharge one's duty, which act or intention endangers the lives, health, peace of mind or comfort of the students of the Law Faculty, or by which the said students are obstructed in the exercise, or enjoyment, of the right to sleep during lectures or other right common to all such students."

This subject, gentlemen, is not of very great scientific interest, so we will not devote as much time to it as you might, perhaps, like. And then he stopped. Too bad.

Freshie.—"Great case in the Criminal Court today."

Senior.—"Yes?"

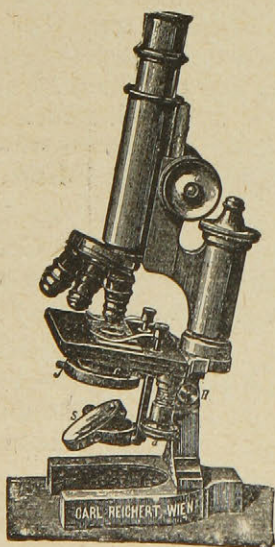
Freshie.—"Yes. A man was charged with passing bad money, but he was acquitted without going before a jury."

Senior.—"That is strange."

Freshie.—"Fact though. I heard the Judge tell him it was a true Bill."

The following examination paper is published at the request of "Whom it may concern." We would like to advise the Freshies that it is a fair example of what to expect in April:

1. In any given branch of legal knowledge, which are the more numerous, rules or exceptions?
2. State any "one little point" that is not to be overlooked.
3. Define a common or garden nuisance?
4. Explain the difference between a common gaming house and the Law lecture rooms, before a general election.
5. If B is "cut dead" by A on the street, is A guilty of murder or manslaughter? If not, why not?
6. Sims shows Titius the cold shoulder on St. Catherine street on Saturday afternoon. Is this a case of indecent exhibition?
7. Discuss the necessity of attending lectures with special reference to *general average*.
8. Answer any other question that you may know.



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### A FEAT BEYOND HIM.

A Scottish prison chaplain, recently appointed, entered one of the cells on his first round of inspection, and with much pomposity thus addressed the prisoner who occupied it: "Well, my man, do you know who I am?" "No, nor I dinna care!" was the nonchalant reply. "Well, I'm your new chaplain." "Oh, ye are? Then I hae heard o' ye before!" "And what did you hear?" returned the chaplain, his curiosity getting the better of his dignity. "Well, I heard that the last two kirks ye were in ye preached them baith empty; but will na find it such an easy matter to do the same wi' this one." —The King.

### HE GOT THE PLACE.

Dr. McTavish, of Edinburgh, was something of a ventriloquist, and it befell that he wanted a lad to assist in the surgery who must necessarily be of strong nerves. He received several applications, and when telling a lad what the duties were, in order to test his nerves he would say, while pointing to a grinning skeleton standing upright in a corner, "Part of your work will be to feed the skeleton there and while you are here you may as well have a try to do so." A few lads would consent to a trial, and received a basin of hot gruel and a spoon. While they were pouring the hot mass into the skull the doctor would throw his voice so as to make it appear to proceed from the jaws of the bony customer, and gurgled out: "Gr-r-r-grh-gh! That's hot!" This was too much, and, without exception, the lads dropped the basin and bolted. The doctor began to despair of ever getting a suitable helpmate until a small boy came and was given the basin and spoon. After the first spoonful the skeleton appeared to say: "Gr-r-ruh-r-hr! That's hot!" Shovelling in the scalding gruel as fast as ever, the boy rapped the skull and impatiently retorted: "Well, jist blow on't, ye auld bony!" The doctor sat down on his chair and fairly roared, but when the

laugh was over he engaged the lad on the spot.

### TWO OF A KIND.

A good story is going the round of the London clubs. A certain very smart stockbroker was appointed captain in one of the Irish Militia battalions. He was warned that the plausible old soldiers of this new company would get the better of him. He only smiled at the idea. Soon after the regiment was embodied, the color-sergeant came to his captain's room with an old soldier, who wished to speak to the officer. The man was admitted, and explained that he had heard from his wife, who was ill, and—"if you plaze, sor, can I have forty-eight hours' lave?" "You say you have heard from your wife," said the captain, smelling a rat and beginning to turn up some imaginary correspondence on his table. "I have, scr." "Ah!" replied the officer, "I have heard from her too, and she asks me not to give you leave, for you only go home to get drunk and break the furniture." "She wrote that, sor?" "Yes." "And does that mean, cor, that I can't have me lave?" "It does." The man saluted and went to the door, then turning suddenly round he said: "If you plaze, sor, may I say something confidential between man and man?" "Well, what is it?" answered the captain. "Why, sor, under this roof are two of the most eelgant liors that the Lord ever made—I'm not married."—Canadian Magazine.

Some time ago the suggestion was made that the Canadians on service in South Africa, upon their return home, should be permitted to retain, as their personal property, the rifles they carried throughout the campaign. The suggestion met with the instant approval of press and people, and it was taken for granted that the Militia Department would not raise any objections. But it appears that they have done so. Upon arrival at Halifax the men were instructed to hand over

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their rifles upon being discharged. After some parleying, they were granted permission to carry them to their homes, with the understanding that they would ultimately be handed over to the Department. As the rifles will be useless for further service it does seem that no objection should be offered to the men retaining them as souvenirs of the campaign—valued as they will be far more than any medal that may be bestowed.

### HE WAS EXPERT.

Some of the stories published in the English papers regarding the Strathconas are funny reading. For instance, this one is now going the rounds: "A private in the first Canadian contingent tells how he overheard



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a party of Boer prisoners talking about the wonderful things they had seen the Strathconas do in the way of hitting coins and bottles and lassoing horses and cattle. They were especially struck with the latter, and they described some of the exhibitions they had seen. "Why," said the Canadian, "those are mere trifles. Now, out in the Northwest, I saw one of these Strathconas do something really wonderful. A hornet had alighted on the neck of one of his comrades, and the latter was afraid to touch it for fear it would sting him. He told his troubles to his friend, and the friend made a lasso, threw it around the hornet's stinger and removed it without pulling the hornet off his neck." The Boers were duly impressed."

### A MACHINE-GUN PER MAN.

A recent issue of the London, Eng., Daily Express states that a Mr. W. S. Simpson has had an interview with Mr. Wyndham and other officials of the War Office, and has explained to them the principles of his new "machine rifle." This is the Mr. Simpson of "Simpson" lever-chain fame, and we understand that the War Office has ordered 2,000 stand of the new rifle, and intends to adopt it more extensively should it prove satisfactory. The invention is a new departure in the construction of small-arms, and it is said to secure accurate marksmanship by mechanical means. The action of it is that of a rifle supported upon the ground by a stand, and a saddle, upon which the soldier lies at full length. Miniature screws, like those upon a gun, regulate direction and elevation. The rifle is fed on the right-hand side of the chamber, and takes 20 cartridges at a time, and it has been estimated that a single regiment armed with this rifle could deliver 250,000 shots in 2½ minutes, which is more to the finite decimal parts, and with average vision across the sights the "bullseye" is achieved with mathematical precision. than could be fired in the same time by six regiments armed with the Lee-

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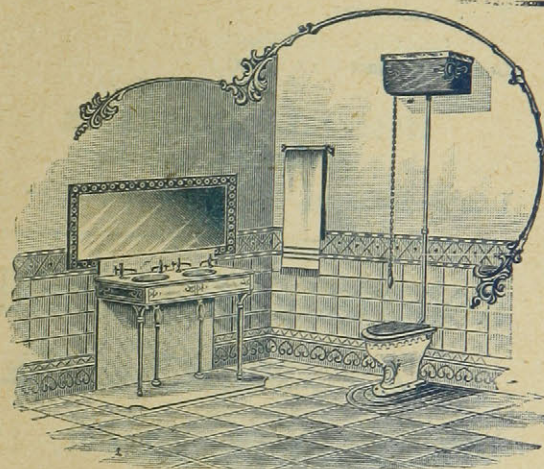
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Metford or Mauser, assisted by their machine-gun detachments with augmented strength. The rifle is not, under ordinary circumstances, fired from the shoulder, but is held in position by the weight of the soldier's prone body along the saddle. Vibration and recoil are controlled. The weight of the arm is 3 lb. more than that of the Lee-Metford, which, of course, is nothing in comparison with the possible results. The actual cost of the rifle is little more than that of the magazine rifle, and its construction makes it usable from the shoulder as well as a fixed machine-gun upon the ground.

The stand mechanism is adjustable, and does not interfere with the carriage of the rifle in the hand of the infantry soldier or cavalryman. "Every man his own machine-gun" is the order, and in severe pressure it is claimed that 100 shots can be "handed" out in a minute, but this, of course, is an emergency rate impossible to maintain. Under all conditions the aim, it is claimed, is accurate, and the zone of fire impenetrable under rapid discharge. The mechanism is simple, and the use of such a rifle would seem to place small-arm fire upon a higher plane than can be attained by any ordinary rifle.



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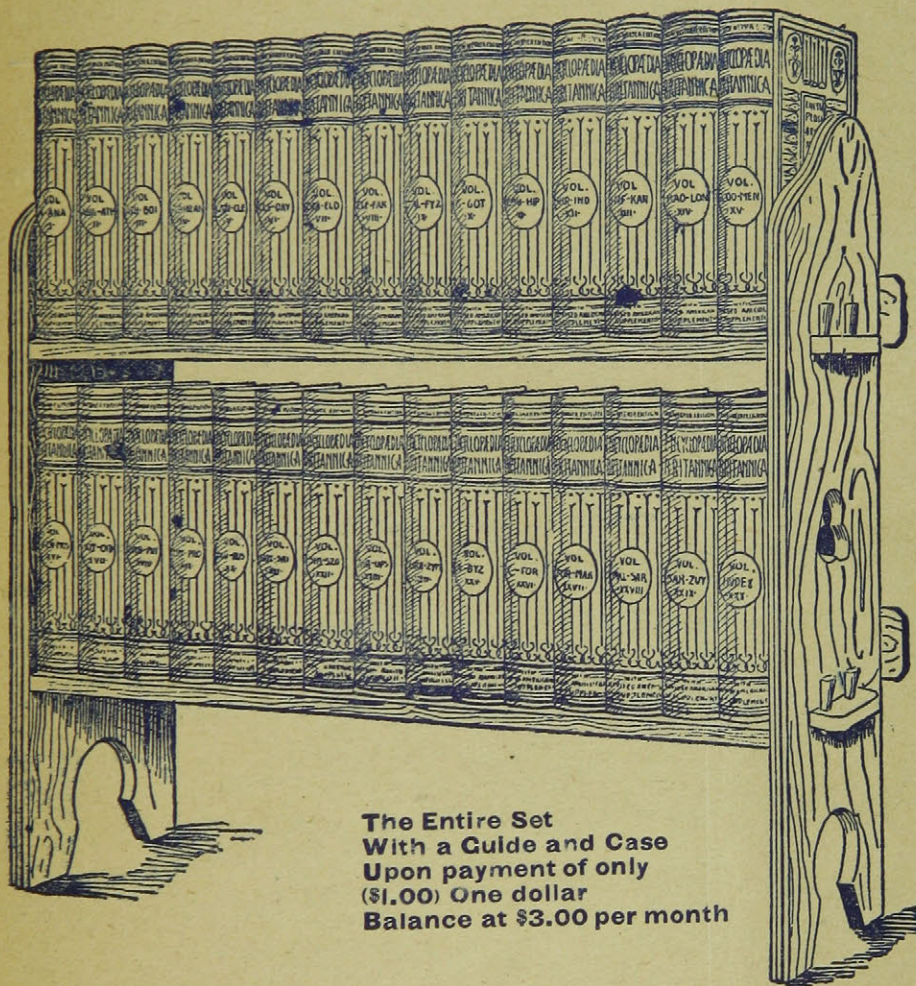
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